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SR-71 FLIGHTS ASSAILED AT 409th MAC MEETING

SK280845 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0247 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] The 409th MAC meeting is being held at Panmunjom. At the meeting our side strongly protested against the grave military provocations and aerial reconnaissance which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists keep committing against us in gross violation of the armistice agreement and called the enemy side to account for them.

According to the statement made by the senior member of our side, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, at 1405 on 16 November, South Korean puppet troops fired many machinegun rounds toward the members of our civil police who were performing their normal duties in a guardpost of our side opposite the enemy post southeast of military demarcation line marker No 09685. On 10 December, too, the South Korean puppet troops committed a premeditated firing incident against our side. At 1940 on that day, when our side made no response to their scream towards a guardpost of our side opposite from a post 250 meters south of military demarcation line marker No 06815, the South Korean puppet troops fired one round from an M-16 automatic rifle. With this shot as a signal, they fired 300-odd rounds against the guardpost of our side with a 12.7-mm large-caliber machinegun and automatic weapons that they had installed there.

From 1800 to 1815 on 18 December, the South Korean puppet troops also committed grave armed provocations of firing a volley of 500-odd large-caliber machinegun rounds towards the opposite areas and posts of our side from five posts in the area between military demarcation line markers No 0913 and No 0935 in the DMZ.

The senior member of our side exposed that the enemy, after perpetrating such provocative firing incidents against our side, invented every conceivable farce to conceal them and went so far as to make contrary charges, like a thief crying "Stop thief," alleging that we had fired. He showed concrete evidence to expose the enemies' provocations. He emphatically said that all facts show that the enemy, having perpetrated premeditated provocations against us, is acting very cunningly and shamelessly in order to shift the responsibility onto us.

In addition, he exposed frequent acts of aerial reconnaissance over our side committed lately by the enemy. At about 1000 on 30 November, the enemy intruded a high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane deep into the air over the Kangyong Peninsula in the western part of our country. Such intrusions by their spyplane into our territorial airspace were committed as many as three times on the morning of that day alone. At about 1002 on 10 December the enemy infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the air over the Kangyong Peninsula and, at about 1150, into the airspace over the territorial waters east of Kosong to carry out espionage acts against the northern half of the republic.

Despite the espionage acts against us through the continued infiltration of the SR-71 spyplane into the territorial airspace of our country, the enemy shamelessly contends it is carrying out regular missions in an international zone, that it will continue such flights and so on.

The senior member of our side refuted the claims of the U.S. imperialists by questioning how the territorial air of our side, including the Kangyong Peninsula, can be an international zone and how the acts of spying on our military facilities and military secrets by openly violating our nation's sovereignty can be normal and legal acts. He stressed that the U.S. imperialists must correctly realize that their farfetched claims would never convince the Korean people.

The senior member of our side pointed out that the military provocations and violations of the armistice agreement committed by the enemy against us ran into 3,400 odd cases from 1 November to 23 December alone.

Recently, the enemy frequently dispatched the flagship, aircraft carriers and other naval vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet to South Korea and sent U.S. military bosses there for war confabs, while the South Korean puppets have run wild to stir up war fever. At the same time, they have continued to commit military provocations and aerial reconnaissance against our side.

The senior member of our side denounced this as premeditated maneuvering designed to screw up tension in Korea and lead the situation to the brink of war.

He is strongly calling for the enemy side to take responsible measures to stop such provocations.

The meeting continues.

VRPR SCORES REAGAN PLAN FOR NEW PACIFIC REGION

SK270050 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Article from feature program "Trend of World"]

[Text] In this hour we will review Reagan's plan for establishing a so-called new Pacific region and his hidden motives in advancing this proposal. As is known, the Reagan administration, after announcing this plan, is working toward implementing it. This proposal is not new. It is part of the notorious principle of a new Pacific espoused by former U.S. President Ford.

The aim of Reagan's proposal to establish a new Pacific region is to maintain and strengthen his dwindling aggressive, dominant influence in Asia by rallying countries in the Pacific region into a military alliance. In his plan for establishing a Pacific region, Reagan is trying to include littoral countries in Asia, Oceania and Latin America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, such as South Korea, Japan and Canada.

In short, Reagan's plan for establishing a new Pacific region is part of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists who harbor an illusion about world conquest. The U.S. Asian strategy is represented in the theory that, while pursuing the policy of making Asians fight each other, the United States, rising to the fore in Asian aggression, will directly join in military maneuvers. To achieve this end, the Reagan administration has advanced the proposal for establishing a Pacific region.

With this plan the Reagan administration will, no doubt, bring the northeast Asian region, especially the Korean Peninsula, into sharp focus. Occupied by U.S. forces, South Korea is a last-ditch stronghold on the Asian Continent and is one of the indispensable, key strategic points in U.S. implementation of its Asian strategy. Because of this, the United States is now brazenly maneuvering to make the division of the Korean Peninsula permanent and is engaged in war preparations. This is exemplified in the fact that, while accelerating the work of increasing military capabilities in South Korea after announcing that an earlier plan for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea would be nullified, Reagan has staged large-scale military exercises on the Korean Peninsula.

The Reagan administration is trying to make the Japanese militarists, who zealously want to expand overseas, the nucleus of its plan to establish a new Pacific region. It is not accidental that, while appreciating Japan's role in Asia at the U.S.-Japan summit talks held in May this year, Reagan, in the U.S.-Japan joint statement, said Japan was a U.S. ally. Breaking with past practice, the United States defined Japan, which had been subservient to it, as an ally, thus bringing Japan's role into sharp focus. This reveals the hidden intention to take advantage of Japan's geographical position and its military and economic potential in implementing the U.S. Asian strategy.

While actively supporting the Japanese militarists' maneuvers for rearmament and for becoming a big economic power, the United States is now trying to employ the modernized Japan Self-Defense Forces as an assault unit in its plot for aggression against the north-east Asian region. Taking advantage of the situation in which the Japanese reactionaries have infiltrated into Southeast Asia and into littoral countries in the Pacific region, the Reagan administration is attempting to easily realize its plan for establishing a new Pacific region.

To fulfill their old dream about the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere, the Japanese militarists, supported by the United States, announced a plan for a pan-Pacific coalition in 1978. To implement this plan they maneuvered to infiltrate the countries of Asia, Oceania and the Pacific region economically and culturally and to exercise military influence over these countries on the pretext of aid and joint development. Taking advantage of this situation, the Reagan administration, while opening a path for overseas expansion by Japan, is trying to employ it as the nucleus in establishing a new Pacific region.

Reagan has instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of fascist hangmen and bellicose puppets of the U.S. imperialists -- while attempting to implement his plan for establishing a new Pacific region. This was revealed by Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit to some Southeast Asian countries, which was conducted at U.S. instigation. To prove this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of puppets faithful to the United States -- babbling about multilateral cooperation while visiting these countries, said it believes that a great Pacific era will arrive.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of stooges faithful to the United States and fascist hangmen -- is trying to stay alive by actively following Reagan's strategy against Asia. Reagan's aggressive proposal for establishing a new Pacific region has been denounced and strongly opposed by the people of these countries ever since it was first announced.

Littoral countries in the Pacific region are opposing the imperialists' maneuvers to prepare a new nuclear war. In addition, under the banner for independence and against imperialism, they have actively struggled to convert this region into a nonnuclear peace zone. Accordingly the people of this region will never tolerate Reagan's aggressive and piratic proposal for establishing a new Pacific region.

No matter how cunningly and wickedly Reagan -- the boss of imperialism and a war maniac -- may scheme to establish a new Pacific region, he will undoubtedly fail, due to the fierce struggle by the world's peace-loving people, who follow a line for independence and against imperialism.

CRITICISM OF REAGAN 'REGIME' IN JAPAN CITED

SK261041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, December 24 (KNS-KCNA) -- A resolution supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea was recently adopted at the "Study Society Thinking of Korea" of the Setsu City Federation of Trade Unions, Osaka Prefecture, Japan. Pointing out that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea are very realistic, the resolution fully supported the proposal.

Meanwhile, a "Resolution Opposing the U.S.-Japan-South Korea Military System and Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" was adopted at the 1981 regular meeting of the Minato Ward employees' union of Tokyo which was held recently.

The Reagan regime of the United States is trying to bolster up the U.S. economic influence waning in the international community with powerful military strength with nuclear weapons as its core, and Japan and South Korea are actively joining in this scheme, it said.

It strongly demanded the Japanese Government to immediately discontinue all acts partaking in the maneouvers to increase the danger of war and freeze the division of the Korean Peninsula.

WICKHAM'S REMARKS ON BUILDUP IN NORTH SCORED

SK280218 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In an interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 23 December, John Wickham, commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, raved that the United States and South Korea should increase their armaments, saying that the North is continuing to build up its forces.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, citing Wickham's remarks, also stressed maintenance of military cooperation between the United States and South Korea, raving that the North has three times as many tanks as the South, more ground forces and a 100,000-man commando unit, the strongest in the world.

In a Christmas message to U.S. forces in South Korea on 24 December, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that strength must be cultivated and readiness should be maintained, while propagandizing about nonexistent provocations and infiltrations by northern spies.

In a word, all this is a trick of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to justify their new war maneuvers, which are being accelerated on the Korean Peninsula, and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. The question of the North's troop buildup and the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula raved about by the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is nothing but absurd, false and slanderous political propaganda. This can be attributed to the new war maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

As is known, the U.S. imperialists recently introduced modern F-16 fighters, tanks, tactical nuclear weapons, an intelligence battalion, 1,000 air force personnel other military equipment and aircraft parts, to strengthen the combat capability of U.S. forces in South Korea.

They are stepping up new war preparation maneuvers, finalizing the plan for security assistance to South Korea, amounting to \$3 million. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, on the other hand, is dragging from the United States destroyers, tanks and other weapons and military equipment, raving about the nonexistent threat from and provocations by the North. It is staging aggressive war exercises simulating northward aggression together with the U.S. aggressors.

Owing to these troop reinforcement and reckless war exercise rackets by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is being aggravated. The danger of war is increasing.

Despite this the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are raving about a nonexistent arms buildup in the North, a straining of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and so forth. This is foolishly aimed at legalizing their new war maneuvers, which they are stepping up on the pretext of a so-called southward invasion, justifying the occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and diverting the people's attention elsewhere.

In fact, the troop reinforcement maneuvers, stepped up by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique behind the curtain of false propaganda about troop reinforcements in the North, clearly show that the danger of aggression and war on the Korean Peninsula is arising from the South, not the North, and that they are the ones running amok with new war preparation maneuvers.

The U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot hide the fact that they are the basic obstacles to peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification and the ringleaders of war.

The U.S. imperialists should act cautiously. They should immediately stop anachronistic troop reinforcement maneuvers and immediately withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, taking along all lethal weapons and military hardware.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should end reckless war exercise rackets staged at the instigation of the United States. It should step down from power in accord with the demand of the masses. Our masses will persistently wage the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to have U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

TASS Report

SK281030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 28 (KCNA) -- A TASS report from New York on December 25 said: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR pointed out that the Washington administration has set about increasing the military power of the United States in South Korea. To this end, "A-10" attacking plane squadron will be hurled in January next year as "fixed reinforcements" of the "F-16" fighter bombers already deployed in the U.S. base in Suwon.

The ground force belonging to the U.S. occupation forces more than 40,000 strong is being reinforced with anti-tank helicopters and 155-mm howitzers. A reconnaissance battalion has been organized in the U.S. Second Infantry Division deployed in the Demilitarized Zone.

The U.S. Government is increasing its investment to maintain its troops in South Korea and modernize their armaments. It decided to appropriate 1,000 million dollars in fiscal 1982-1983 to this end.

At the same time, it is increasing arms supply to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime." One "Hawk" missile battalion and 1,000 "Sheridan" tanks have been transferred to the puppet army.

Next year the South Korean Air Force will receive "F-15" fighters and the navy more sophisticated patrol boats, said the paper. 700 million dollars will be appropriated for rearming the army 700,000 strong of the reactionary "regime" in the next five years. The amount of the military aid given to Seoul this year is more than double last year's.

VRPR CONDEMNS U.S. MARINE DMZ EXERCISE

SK272230 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. schemes for war preparations are becoming more blatant. The United States has mobilized several thousand troops of the 3d U.S. Marine Division based on Okinawa for a large-scale war exercise now underway near the armistice line. The exercise, "Combined Arms Firing Exercise," will continue through the middle of January. For this large-scale war exercise, pirate ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet were mobilized.

Earlier, the United States amassed in the waters near the Korean Peninsula ships belonging to the 7th Fleet, including the Midway, an aircraft carrier, and the Lockwood, a frigate, saying that this measure was taken to meet the military threats from the North. The United States thus created a war atmosphere.

The war exercise bodes ill. It coincides with visits to South Korea by U.S. military leaders, including Gen David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Chon Tu-hwan is promoting war fever while touring frontline units and air force and naval bases.

Such a reckless war exercise by the United States is a blatant military action that leads the situation to the brink of war. It is an intolerable criminal act violating peace on the Korean Peninsula and hindering Korea's peaceful reunification. This shows that aggressive U.S. designs on the Korean Peninsula are reaching a very dangerous point.

It is the consistent policy of the U.S. imperialists to hold on to South Korea as a colony and a military base, maintain Korea's division and pursue their aggressive designs on the Korean Peninsula. To realize these designs, they are stepping up preparations for a northward invasion. They are bringing into South Korea a large number of lethal weapons and arms to increase the combat capabilities of the U.S. forces in South Korea and increasing military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The United States continues to increase the number of the U.S. troops in South Korea, such as deploying an electronic intelligence unit comprised of 600 troops, and is hell-bent on reinforcing war capabilities by introducing an assortment of lethal weapons. It plans to transfer to the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group 28 Hawk surface-to-air missiles and has decided to provide the group with \$170 billion [as heard] in military assistance in fiscal 1982.

These facts show that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs on the Korean Peninsula remain unchanged and are reaching a reckless stage. That they have mobilized Okinawa-based marines and ships for a military exercise near the armistice line is part of the reckless war scheme of the United States. Due to the U.S. war scheme, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is growing tense, and the danger of another Korean war persists. This is a grave threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula, to Korea's peaceful reunification and to peace in Asia as well as the world.

Our people will not tolerate the war scheme of the U.S. imperialists. They will fight to the end against it. The United States should abandon the reckless war scheme and promptly withdraw from South Korea, taking along aggressive arms, including nuclear weapons.

CHON'S MESSAGE TO U.S. FORCES DENOUNCED

SK260442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 26 (KCNA) -- In his so-called "Christmas message" to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan maliciously spoke ill of us, pretending to be desirous of "peace," and called the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea a "defender of peace." Denouncing this, NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary titled "Peace Ballad of War Maniac", which says:

To begin with, it is a treacherous act to send a "congratulatory message" to the aggression forces in the country. It is ridiculous for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to talk about peace. In the Korean Peninsula the danger of war comes precisely from the war line and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The hypocritic nature of "peace" on the lips of Chon Tu-hwan finds salient expression in his open cry in the "message" for the "building up of strength" and "preparedness."

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "peace" ballad is nothing but a war ballad. This is proved by the fact that inspecting the puppet army units these days, he shouted himself hoarse about "march" to the north. The traitor called the U.S. troops a "defender of peace." This treacherous hokum brings into bolder relief the true colour of this dirtiest servant of imperialism.

The United States has turned South Korea into a powder magazine, a nuclear war base, by deploying there latest type of destructive weapons and even nuclear weapons in large quantities, worked out a war plan against us and is now biding its time to ignite a war. The U.S. imperialists are the shameless aggressor and the ringleader of war trampling underfoot the sovereignty of our people, threatening peace in the Korean Peninsula and barring the reunification of Korea. To call the U.S. troops a "defender of peace" -- this is a treacherous jargon which can be made by no one of sober thinking.

In the "message" the traitor praised the U.S. troops occupying South Korea to the skies and called for "cooperation" with the United States. This is aimed to tone down the anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people and keep the U.S. troops in South Korea indefinitely and go further along the road of war gamble against the northern half of the DPRK under the direction of the U.S. imperialists.

It is an invariable dirty ambition of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, perpetuate the division of the country and seize power in pursuance of personal wealth and glory.

Branding the Chon Tu-hwan clique as the vicious enemy of peace and peaceful reunification, the commentary warns: If the puppets recklessly follow the road of war in reliance upon the foreign forces, they will only precipitate their own destruction.

CPRF STATEMENT CRITICIZES CHON'S FRONTLINE TOUR

SK230341 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Information No 211 of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on the intensification of North-South confrontation and new war maneuvers sought by the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea]

[Text] The South Korean fascist military elements are becoming more feverish in seeking North-South confrontation and new war maneuvers. According to reports, on 17 December, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, accompanied by leaders of the puppet Defense Ministry and military circles, toured the so-called headquarters of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command and puppet army units in the central and central-eastern sectors of the frontline. During the visits, while making powder-reeking remarks, he promoted war fever by babbling that complete readiness for winter combat must be achieved, and that preparations must be made to meet any situation and so on.

Prior to Chon's visits, the puppet premier also visited puppet army guardposts in the forward area of the central frontline and went around the area while raving about the threat from someone else and engaging in belligerent gibberish calling for heightened vigilance.

Synchronizing with this, on 18 December, the South Korean puppet army, from its positions in the DMZ southwest of Mt Oun in the eastern sector of the front, committed a military provocation by firing some 500 bullets with large-caliber machineguns toward guardposts of our people's army. Moreover, on 15 December, a war farce -- the so-called civil defense drill -- was carried out in Seoul and Pusan and in all other areas of South Korea. All of these things show the recklessness of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's new war maneuvers against the northern half of the republic.

We cannot but say that these continuing war rackets -- carried out at a time when the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces are continuing to intrude deeply into the territorial airspace of our country with SR-71 spy planes and major warships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and leaders of the aggressive forces are making frequent visits to South Korea for incessant war talks with the puppets -- are indeed an ominous sign. The entire Korean people and world's peace-loving peoples are now showing deep concern over this.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland brands the new lunatic war maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique as an intolerable crime aimed at promoting North-South discord and confrontation and hampering peaceful reunification and strongly denounces them.

It is crystal-clear why the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which always raves about outright confrontation between the North and the South and preponderance over the North and babbles about unification in the 2000's, is now becoming more feverish in seeking new war maneuvers. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is seeking to obliterate the growing spirit of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the South Korean people, youth and students, to sustain the faltering colonial fascist military rule and to realize the wicked ambition for the unification through victory over communists. However, anticommunist confrontation and military adventurism will only bring about self-destruction. History shows this.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop the reckless war rackets and immediately step down from power, transferring power to those who truly desire peace for the country and its peaceful reunification.

22 December 1981, Pyongyang

KCNA NOTES CALL FOR BOYCOTT OF SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK250438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 25 (KCNA) -- The December issue of SEKAI, a politico-theoretical magazine of Japan, quoting the words of a South Korean reporter, pointed out that in South Korea more and more people oppose the holding of an Olympiad in Seoul as an attempt to "maintain the Chon Tu-hwan regime." The reporter noted that "Chon Tu-hwan tries to win public favor by making the most of an Olympic fever, but it is a daydream." He said that "people will awaken before long."

Criticizing the puppet authorities for planning to spend 350,000 million won to host Olympiad though people are barely subsisting, the reporter said: "It is doubtless that Chon Tu-hwan will try to remain in power seven years after on the pretext of Olympiad."

The reporter recalled that voices are ringing out abroad calling for boycotting the Seoul Olympiad if political prisoners are kept in jail under the political suppression.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG ATTENDS RALLY, CONCLUDES VISIT

Report on Rally

SK231306 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1200 GMT on 23 December carries a 50-minute recorded report on a 23 December Pyongyang mass rally welcoming PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and a PRC party and government delegation at 8 February Hall of Culture.

The announcer states that DPRK leaders attending the rally are Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, So Yun-sok, Kim Kwang-sop, Hyon Chun-kuk, Kim Man-kum, Kim Chae-suk and Chon Myong-su.

Following a welcoming speech by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and member of the KWP Central Committee, who focuses on the DPRK's struggle for reunification and expresses thanks for PRC support, Zhao Ziyang addresses the rally.

Kim Man-Kum's Rally Speech

SK240159 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Speech by Comrade Kim Man-kum, chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee, at 23 December Pyongyang mass meeting held at "8 February" House of Culture -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Premier Zhao Ziyang, members of the PRC party and government delegation, and comrades:

Today, the citizens of Pyongyang, capital of our country, have gathered here to welcome members of the friendly mission of the fraternal Chinese people. At a time when they are brilliantly waging the battle of loyalty to sum up the first year's task in implementation of the grand program of socialist construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress, our people are seething with the great joy of greeting the Chinese guests. [applause]

I, upon authorization, first warmly welcome the PRC party and government delegation headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC, on behalf of the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people and all party members and working people in Pyongyang. [applause]

I also convey, through you, warm militant greetings from Pyongyang citizens and the Korean people to the Chinese people. [applause]

The visit to our country by the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang is a clear expression of the friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China which is further developing as each day passes and has provided another important opportunity to adorn the flower garden of Korean-Chinese friendship more beautifully. [applause]

The friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China constitute an invincible friendship which has overcome all sorts of trials throughout history and a great friendship which has unreservedly demonstrated great vitality. [applause]

The peoples of our two countries, joined by a common river, are intimate comrades in arms and brothers who, since the early days, have shared their destinies and are firmly determined to carry out the revolution to the end. [applause]

The Korean and Chinese peoples have always shared weal and woe in the course of bloody struggle against imperialism, their common enemy, and for national liberation and class liberation.

Today they are also closely supporting and cooperating with each other in the political, economic and cultural fields.

Through the protracted and arduous struggle for freedom and liberation under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people won victory in the people's revolution and built a prosperous new socialist China on the broad land where backwardness and poverty prevailed in the past. [applause]

The victory of the people's revolution in China and the strengthening and development of the new socialist China are a drastic change in the history of several thousand years of the Chinese people and pose an important contribution to strengthening the peace forces in Asia and the world.

Today the great Chinese people, closely rallying around the Chinese Communist Party and adhering to the socialist road, to the proletarian dictatorship, to the leadership of the communist party and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, are striving to achieve nationwide stability and unity and to build China into a modern and powerful, highly democratic and civilized socialist country under the banner of self-reliance. [applause]

The new upsurges effected by the Chinese people on all fronts of socialist construction and the revolutionary transformation taking place in China are a result of the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. [applause] Our people sincerely rejoice over successes attained by the fraternal Chinese people in socialist revolution and construction as their own successes. [applause]

Not long ago, the Chinese party and government put forward a new nine-point policy for solving the Taiwan problem and achieving China's peaceful reunification. Our people believe this policy to be a most reasonable one for returning Taiwan to the motherland and achieving peaceful reunification of all of China and actively support this policy. [applause]

Our people sincerely wish that the Chinese people, by waging a vigorous struggle to implement the decisions reached at the 6th Plenary Meeting of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 5th National People's Congress, score greater success in their future sacred cause of realizing the four national modernizations, national development and prosperity and of reunifying the nation by returning Taiwan to the nation. [applause]

Esteemed comrade premier, during your visit to our country you have highly valued the brilliant accomplishments won by our people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. This is a great encouragement to our people.

In a short historical period, our country has become a powerful socialist country, politically independent, economically self-reliant and self-reliant in national defense. All this is a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the KWP led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Today, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are energetically struggling to accelerate the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, hasten the consummate victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Chinese people have given unstinted help to the just cause of our people during the Fatherland Liberation War and in the postwar period of socialist construction. Now, the Chinese party, government and people have proclaimed their energetic support for and solidarity with our people in the struggle against the two-Koreas scheme pushed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I warmly thank the fraternal Chinese party, government and people who, regarding as their own cause the struggle of our people for the nation's socialist construction and independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, always positively support and extend solidarity to the Korean people. [applause]

Our people set great store by the Korea-China friendship personally forged and nurtured by our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, and Comrade Zhou Enlai. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The great friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples, which was sealed in blood through the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and which has endured all sorts of trials in history, is indestructible. The history of friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples is shining with innumerable, unforgettable and touching facts. It has endured weal and woe between the two peoples, triumphing and advancing in the long period of revolutionary struggle.

In recent years, exchanges of various delegations, including high-ranking delegations, have been active bet'een the two nations; and mutual support and cooperation have been further strengthened and developed in all fields of economy, politics and culture.

Strengthened and developed Korea-China friendship is a strong factor for the consolidation of the revolutionary anti-imperialist forces and the socialist forces in Asia and the progress of the common cause of the world's working class and the oppressed nations.

The Korean people are happy to have the Chinese people as a neighbor standing on the same front and who are faithful to revolutionary friendship and as their comrades in arms in the battle against imperialism and for the triumph of socialism and communism. [applause]

Our people will spare no efforts to have the history of Korea-China friendship blossom more beautifully and will permanently fight shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people and remain their reliable comrades in arms. [applause]

Long live the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, which is cemented in blood! [applause]

Zhao Ziyang's Rally Speech

For the speech by Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, at the 23 December Pyongyang rally -- recorded in Chinese with paragraph by paragraph translation into Korean -- broadcast by Pyongyang Domestic Service, see the Northeast Asia section of the 28 December China DAILY REPORT.

Delegation's Departure

SK250427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 25 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the PRC, left here on December 24 by plane after paying an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of working people in the city turned out at the airport to see off the goodwill mission of the fraternal Chinese people. Flags of our country and the People's Republic of China were flying on the flag poles at the airport.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the KWP Central Committee; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Kim Kwan-sop, Chong Song-nam and Yun Ki-chong; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the PRC; and other personages concerned.

Also present at the airport to see off the delegation were Lu Zhixian, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to our country, and officials of his embassy and Chinese guests.

A farewell function took place at the airport. After the national anthems of our country and China were played, Premier Zhao Ziyang, in company with Premier Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army. The plane carrying the guests left Pyongyang Airport amid the warm send-off of the crowd.

UNEN NOTES APPROVAL OF POLISH GOVERNMENT'S ACTION

OW190527 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian people together with the peoples of fraternal socialist countries and the world progressive forces approve and support the steps taken by the Polish Government in order to regulate the situation in the country, writes the newspaper UNEN. These measures are provisional and aim at achieving socio-political stability. It is socialism that brought to the Polish people genuine freedom, social rights, democracy, made possible the development of a sovereign and independent state. This is well understood by the elder generation of the Poles and by the sober-minded people. As UNEN notes the four decades of Poland's socialist construction have been years of the most accelerated development in the people's history. And nobody can negate the successes of the Polish people scored in the development of the economy, culture and education. That is why the safeguarding of the achievements of socialist construction, augmentation of the successes scored should be and are the vital goal of the Polish people.

MONTSAME 'OBSERVER' VIEWS SITUATION IN POLAND

OW190945 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME observer writes:

The situation in fraternal Poland is calming down as a result of introducing the timely measures by the Polish United Workers Party and the Polish Government with the support of the broad masses of the population. Favourable conditions for surmounting the crisis are being created gradually. The activity of the Military Council of National Salvation is fully aimed at the defence of the Polish people's interests, of its socialist gains.

Certain circles in the West are trying to deliberately distort the essence and character of events in Poland. The real state of affairs is well understandable. It is known that imperialists, the enemies of socialist Poland are striving to change the course of events in this country in their favour. The Mongolian people brand such attempts as a direct interference into the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

UNEN SCORES U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

OW231946 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Decisive measures taken in Poland in order to suppress the counterrevolutionary forces which attempted at bringing down the socialist system in the country are not just what the White House wanted, writes the newspaper UNEN commenting on Reagan's speech at the Washington press conference and on the statement made by the State Department spokesman referring to the latest developments in Poland.

As UNEN notes, Washington's response once again manifests the gross interference of the present American administration into the internal affairs of Poland. According to the U.S. standpoint those who are to be blamed for the Polish happening are not the extremists and the forces hostile to socialism, instigated by the U.S. and their N.A.T.O. allies, but the Polish Government which was forced to resort to such moves as to safeguard the revolutionary gains of the Polish people. The U.S. military circles enraged by the failure of the antisocialist forces in Poland spread provocative rumors about the alleged involvement of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the latest Polish happenings.

The Mongolian people as well as other progressive forces resolutely condemn the U.S. gross interference into the internal affairs of socialist Poland. The Mongolians are firmly convinced that the fraternal Polish people is fully capable of defending the socialist gains and the socialist homeland from the encroachments of their enemies.

ISRAELI DECISION ON GOLAN HEIGHTS CONDEMNED

OW200130 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1716 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Challenge to the World Community" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Dec (MONTSAME) -- The M.P.R. Government and the Mongolian people resolutely condemn the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights. This is a gross violation of the generally recognised international law, says the statement of M.P.R. Foreign Affairs Ministry representative. The statement stresses that Israel would not have dared to challenge in such a shady way the world community had it not been supported militarily and politically by the United States, which expand in every way their aggressive activities against the Arab nations. This annexionist move of the Israeli authorities is the outcome of a new U.S.-Israeli conspiracy -- the "strategic cooperation" agreement.

Having established this criminal alliance, the U.S. imperialism builds up its military presence in the Middle East and intensifies the provocative and repressive activities against the progressive forces of the Arab East. But this meets a due rebuff on the part of all progressive and peace-loving forces of the region and the world, notes the statement.

The M.P.R. Government and the Mongolian people express once again their militant solidarity with the Syrian people in their struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of the country from the encroachments of imperialism and Zionism, for the establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East.

UNEN VIEWS U.S.-USSR ARMS REDUCTION TALKS

OW262130 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Dec (OANA-MONTSAME) -- The Soviet Union makes everything contingent on itself for achieving specific mutual agreements at the Geneva talks on limiting intermediate range forces now underway that would meet the vital interests of the peoples in Europe and all over the world, UNEN, the national daily, writes.

The Mongolian public holds that the problem of strengthening peace and security in Europe could be solved only by the way of conducting constructive negotiations, on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of both sides. During his visit to the F.R.G. Leonid Brezhnev advanced the new peaceful initiatives which pursue the only aim -- to rid Europe from the nuclear catastrophe threat.

In Geneva the Soviet Union has made again a proposal on mutual reduction in Europe of intermediate range nuclear weapons, and not by dozens, but by hundreds of units at that. Contrary to the Soviet Union the U.S.A. and their allies have not so far put forward any proposals for relaxing tension in Europe and limiting nuclear missile potential. Obviously they were forced to sit down at the negotiating table by the world public and antiwar movement, the article stresses.

BREZHNEV'S BIRTHDAY HAILED BY DECREE, GREETING

Hural Presidium's Decree

OW200120 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Dec (MONTSAME) -- By the decree of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural, the general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, the M.P.R. Hero and honoured citizen L.I. Brezhnev is awarded the title of the M.P.R. Labour Hero. L.I. Brezhnev is honoured with the award for his great services in the communist construction of the Soviet Union, in consolidating the unity and the might of the socialist community countries and in closing the ranks of the world communist and workers' movement, for his tireless and

selfless efforts to safeguard peace and international security, for his great personal contribution to the further development and deepening of the traditional fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and the Soviet peoples and in connection with his 75th anniversary.

Tsedenbal's Greeting

OW200116 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C., chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural, sent a message of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. C.C., chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

On this memorable day of your jubilee the workers and employees, members of agricultural associations and the working intelligentsia of the M.P.R. express their sincere feelings of sympathy and deep respect for you, dear Leonid Illich, as a staunch fighter and acknowledged leader of the great Leninist party, outstanding political figure of the present, untiring champion of peace, democracy, socialism and communism. Your whole life from an ordinary worker to the general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is a convincing and inspiring example of the utter devotion to the cause of the genius teacher of the working people, Lenin, socialism and communism, to the cause of international communist and workers' movement, of struggle for peace, detente and security of the peoples of all parts of the world, the message reads.

"Thanks to your remarkable qualities as a communist-Leninist and consistent internationalist, profoundly believing in the creative forces of the working people, you enjoy the deserved love and boundless confidence of the Soviet people, deep respect and appreciation of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, all people of good will on our planet," the Mongolian leader wrote. For the past 17 years during which you have been at the helm of the party and state leadership, the Leninist party made a valuable contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninism theory, implementation of the breathtaking plans of communist construction in the Soviet Union."

"For this period the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet state carried out the titanic struggle for normalising the international situation, strengthening peace and security of peoples, removing the new world threat, for the establishment of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This struggle facilitated the process of detente, which in spite of the frenzied resistance of imperialists and other reactionary circles is blazing its trail as the leading trend of the present-day international relations."

Y. Tsedenbal emphasized invaluable personal contribution of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to the strengthening of the Leninist friendship and all-round cooperation of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, to the steady rise of economy and culture of our country, of the people's well-being.

PROTOCOL OF COMMODITIES SIGNED WITH USSR

OW262140 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Dec (OANA-MONTSAME) -- Mongolian and Soviet trade delegations here signed a protocol on mutual commodity deliveries and payments between Mongolia and Soviet Union for 1982. In accordance with the protocol, Mongolia will export to the Soviet Union products of mining, light and food industries, wool, meat. The country will import machines and equipment, spare parts, industrial primary materials and consumer goods.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON THIRD FRONT CONGRESS

Lim Nai Speech

BK251134 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Speech by Lim Nai, secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Affairs Control Committee, delivered at a meeting organized on 23 December at the Olympic Sports Stadium by the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee to welcome the results of the third front congress -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of all the Phnom Penh municipal leaders, I express sincere respects and best regards permeated with sentiments of revolution, solidarity and victory to the Presidium members, the distinguished guests and all the people who are taking part in this grand meeting to welcome the brilliant success of the Third KUFNCD Congress. This is the third time during the past 3 years that the front has held its congress to demonstrate the significance of our great victories in all fields. The valiant and courageous people of the capital, Phnom Penh, have [words indistinct] struggled arduously and vigorously and scored successive victories, thus successfully maintaining a stable life and peace and effectively surmounting various obstacles barring our national construction efforts. These victories reflect our people's genuine revolutionary optimism and confidence in the revolution. At the same time, the state power of the capital has been more firmly strengthened. All the great victories scored by our Kampuchean peoples in all fields during the past 3 years under the banner of the KUFNCD and the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP constitute a great encouragement and a source of pride for our people. By holding aloft the banners of national independence and international solidarity, we have combined our spirit of independence and mastery with the support of our friends in the step-by-step advancement of our country toward socialism. This third front congress constitutes another stage of our Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle, which has reached a period of rapid progress and has historic significance to our people -- reflecting our people's rights as owners of their country and territory and the destiny of their own nation -- thus encouraging our people to adhere to the spirit of perseverance and the firm will to struggle on and to take an active part in the defense and construction of the Kampuchean fatherland. Our people are greatly overjoyed at this development, especially at the rapid progress of our capital, Phnom Penh.

I would like to express my inexpressible emotion at the significance and the brilliant success of this Third KUFNCD Congress, which is marked by the advance to a new stage in the defence of national independence and the gradual construction of our fatherland toward socialism. Faced with this great and noble task, the people in the capital, Phnom Penh, pledge to uphold the banner of independence and mastery, adhere firmly to the spirit of militant solidarity and struggle arduously and constantly to seize greater victories. [applause]

In conclusion, I appeal to the people of Phnom Penh, the capital, [words indistinct] personnel, workers, peasants, intellectuals, monks and all nationalities to continually heighten revolutionary vigilance; strive actively and vigorously to contribute to the firm construction of local power for maintaining security and social order, ensuring the people's rights and freedoms, and serving the people; unite as one around the KPRP and the KUFNCD; and fulfill all revolutionary tasks in order to contribute to building our beautiful fatherland and enabling our children to live in happiness, prosperity and dignity. You must adopt a firm spirit and stand and views of independence and mastery in carrying out your tasks and roles; strive to eradicate the miserable wounds left behind by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime; and jointly build and make Phnom Penh, the capital, deserving of its description as a beautiful and glorious capital, the soul of our splendid Angkor land and the heart of our PRK.

Long live the clear-sighted KPRP! [applause] Long live the KUFNCD! [applause] Long live the PRK! [applause]

Chea Sim Speech

BK251318 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Speech by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Council of the KUFNCD, delivered at a meeting held on 23 December at the Olympic Sports Stadium by the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee to welcome the results of the third front congress -- recorded]

[Text] [applause] My respects to the esteemed Presidium members, to all venerable Buddhist monks, to all members of the beloved diplomatic corps and to all the beloved comrades and friends.

The speech that the comrade secretary of the municipal party affairs control committee has just made clearly shows that the people of Phnom Penh, as well as all Kampuchean people throughout the country, have made every effort and struggled resolutely to contribute to the construction and defense of our revolutionary achievements. The past 3 years were years full of arduous and undaunted struggle and achievements by our people. Under the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, the capital of Phnom Penh was just like a fearful deserted forest. At present, Phnom Penh, the capital, is beautiful in appearance. It is making progress in all aspects. [applause]

[Word indistinct] which is a fine achievement of the congress constitutes a proof of brilliant success inscribed in the history [words indistinct]. This is the resolute stance of the entire working class and all the people in their resolute struggle to defend and build our beautiful fatherland, as well as a firm reply to all the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution that no reactionary force can undermine this force of unity. This is because all of us are well aware of the fact that united, we live; divided, we die; and that the internal unity and (?international solidarity), especially with the Vietnamese friends, constitute an ironlike strength of the people. This is the firm resolution of the working class of the capital, Phnom Penh.

Chea Sim at Artistic Show

BK270731 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] On 21 December at 1900, the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture in cooperation with the Radio Voice of the Kampuchean People, organized a brilliant artistic show to honor the third congress of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]. Present on that occasion were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the KUFNCD Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; and many comrade members of the State Council, the Council of Ministers and provincial delegations of the front throughout the country attending the congress; as well as the people of Phnom Penh. Ambassadors of friendly countries accredited to the PRK were also present on that occasion.

This artistic show ended at 2100 after the comrades members of the Presidium presented bouquets of flowers to male and female artists.

Chea Sim Report

BK271510 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 24 Dec 81

["Te :t" of Part One of the report of the front Central Committee, read by Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Council of the front and chairman of the National Assembly and adopted by the third front congress -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed members of the Presidium, dear congress participants:

In a most joyous atmosphere permeated with a great sense of solidarity, on behalf of the Central Committee of our front, I would like to pay homage to the memory of our national heroes and all our combatants, cadres and people who sacrificed their lives in order to seize national independence for the fatherland and realize survival for the nation. The members of each family can now be reunited thanks to the revolutionary struggle full of difficulties waged during past years. On this occasion, our front would like to express warmest congratulations to our National Assembly for unanimously deciding to inscribe in the Constitution the date of 7 January as the National Day. [applause] This was the day when red flags embossed with the image of a yellow five-tiered temple were flown high all over our country, the day of rebirth of our entire nation. The tremendously important victory of 7 January 1979 was closely linked with the glorious cause of the front. It was the victory of the cause of national union and international solidarity.

I have the honor of presenting to the congress the front Central Committee's report on the situation and work of the front during the past 3 years and the tasks to be carried out in the future:

I. The situation of Kampuchea during the past 3 years:

During the past 3 years, since our people toppled the genocidal regime of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique on 7 January 1979, the reconstruction of a country which was badly damaged by sabotage in terms of material structures and manpower has been successful in all fields. The outlook of the nation has been changing for the better with each passing day. An independent and sovereign state has been firmly established step by step. Since 7 January 1979 the genocidal regime has been destroyed and our country freed from the claws of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists. However, the consequences of the activities of the Beijing clique and traitorous Pol Pot gang were very serious. Almost all the national property was destroyed, millions of people perished and culture -- the pulse of our nation -- was in ruins. After the genocidal regime was toppled, our country was only a rubble heap strewn with human skeletons, a most heart-rending sight of desolation and disaster that would never leave the hearts and minds of those who survived, causing a seething hatred against the blood-thirsty Pol Pot gang.

Under the leadership of the KPRP our country has joined the law of development of the times, restoring and promoting militant solidarity and great friendship with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and progressing step by step through the period of transition toward socialism. This brilliant historic victory put an end to the danger of genocide, staved off the danger of losing the country and opened for our people a new historic chapter of national independence, freedom and true mastery over their own destiny for the reconstruction of beloved Kampuchea.

It is true that this victory is great, but the consequences of the genocidal regime are serious in all fields and the enemies continue to oppose the revolution. Therefore, we still have to brave and overcome many tests and trials and spend much more time and energy rebuilding the country.

The enemy remnants presently scattered along the Thai border are able to enter and loot, kill and impair the peaceful existence and labor of the people, because they are supported by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and assisted and protected by some Thai ruling circles. Our revolutionary armed forces and people have considerably smashed the Pol Pot remnants and, in time, foiled all the perfidious maneuvers and subversive actions of the enemy. After clearly grasping the correct policy of the revolution, many misled persons have surrendered to the revolutionary authorities, handing over arms and documents to them. They have been authorized to live among the population and be educated by the people.

In the economic, social and cultural sectors, thanks to the timely aid of the SRV, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the international humanitarian organizations, our revolutionary power and people, having emphasized the sense of self-reliance and mutual assistance, have coped with the danger of famine threatening our compatriots throughout the country and set up production solidarity groups in order to mobilize forces for mutual assistance, stabilize life and restore the national economy step by step.

A nationalistic and progressive culture has been developed everywhere. Education in general and the literacy campaign have received the close attention of the front and the state power, which have created favorable conditions for them from the beginning. Health centers and various schools from the central to the grassroots levels have been repaired or built. Health and educational cadres and employees have been recruited and are fulfilling their tasks of caring for the health of the people and teaching their children, as well as trying to eradicate illiteracy from the Kampuchean society. At the end of 1981, millions of students are attending classes, while young men, young women and students who have been selected for further specialized study in pedagogy, health service, commerce, finance, banking, communications, transport, posts and so on have completed their training programs and, one after another, are serving the country. State-run commercial networks from the central to the grassroots levels have been established and are being expanded, contributing to the economic rehabilitation and stabilization of the people's existence.

Though still minimal in size, industry is being gradually restored. The fragmented working class has already been reunited and, though still young, is actively contributing to the rehabilitation efforts. Many factories and enterprises, particularly in Phnom Penh, have been reorganized and are actively resuming production. Many types of handicrafts have been sponsored and encouraged by the revolutionary power, with the aim of intensifying and diversifying the production of necessary goods to meet the demands of our people. We have been reexploiting, administrating and further developing rubber plantations and the production of latex for local use as well as for export.

In addition to the economic development, we have also put currency back into circulation, enabling the economic sector to achieve healthy development in the service of the people's existence and the cause of national defense.

In the foreign affairs sector, our PRK has been receiving growing assistance and support from various countries, many national liberation movements and peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world, bringing our country's position and prestige to new heights in the international arena. Despite the mud-slinging campaign of Beijing, Washington, Bangkok and Singapore, and despite all the ill-intentioned propaganda efforts of the international reactionary forces, the regime of the PRK remains firm and stable, like a continental shelf amid lashing waves. The regime of the PRK enjoys the affection and support of the people because it belongs to the people and is an achievement of the people. Our people last forever and advance together with their beloved social regime. This is the national sovereignty and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people. This is an objective reality and an objective truth, as objectively real and true as the planet earth turning around the sun. The front committees at all levels always actively take part in the celebration of all holidays, in the friendly relations with foreign countries, in paying visits and distributing gifts to wounded combatants and the families of fallen combatants and in providing material support for combatants, both at their living quarters and on the battlefields.

Dear comrades and friends, during the past 3 years, in addition to the above-mentioned victories, our front organizations at all levels -- from the central to the grassroots levels -- and mass organizations have effectively conducted agitation activities among the masses.

The fifth front Central Committee triannual meeting at the end of last July praised the achievements of the front in persuading and agitating the masses concerning patriotism, hatred of the enemy and the policy of the party, front and government, particularly in exhorting the masses to exercise the rights of true masters, such as in discussing the draft Constitution, running for election and voting to elect the National Assembly and local powers.

The front regularly engages in agitating the peasantry and, in cooperation with trade unions, agitating the workers for greater efforts in production. It strengthens solidarity with and provides support for the intellectual circles, encouraging them to spare no effort in serving the nation. It also pays close attention to supporting the patriotic residents, enabling them to distinguish between friend and foe and to have a clear understanding of the revolutionary policy. The front always praises the patriotic spirit and vitality of Kampuchean residents living abroad who have contributed to the building of the fatherland.

We are proud to note that our people have a high degree of political awareness and a clear grasp of the political situation at home and that they unanimously agree as one with the revolutionary power, with our army and with the friendly Vietnamese Army and experts. The ranks of political cadres, together with the armed forces and security forces, have grown stronger and are steadily expanding. The regular, regional and guerrilla forces, the police, cadres, mass organizations and the people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army and with patient and persistent efforts, have swept away and smashed a considerable part of the Pol Pot remnants and bandits and forced the rest to flee in all directions, completely demoralizing and utterly isolating them from one another.

Misled brothers who believed in enemy propaganda, after grasping the revolutionary truth, have surrendered to the authorities. Many of them have accomplished great feats for the nation by pitching in their skills and intelligence in operations against the enemy.

In the face of the situation of the country at present and in the future, the most important tasks in national construction and defense are to endeavor to build the revolutionary armed forces, particularly in terms of quality; to continue mopping up the remnants; to prevent enemy elements from hiding in villages, towns and offices and ministries; to constantly heighten revolutionary vigilance and readiness under all circumstances in order to combat subversive acts of the enemy; and to teach the people so that they clearly understand who is friend and who is foe and the perfidious maneuvers of Beijing hegemonism-expansionism, imperialism and colonialism. We must strengthen the power at all levels -- from the central to grassroots levels -- be vigilant and uncover enemy espionage activities; hold aloft the banner of patriotism and love for the people; eliminate all bigoted views and ideas; strengthen internal unity; and tighten the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity and the solidarity with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving nations throughout the world.

In factories and state-run enterprises, the fraternal workers, cadres, specialists and technicians have a great sense of industriousness and struggle in work, creating an emulation movement in order to serve the cause of the nation. The fraternal peasants understand more clearly the interests of the nation. Despite the many difficulties in their living conditions and despite the flooding and drought, our fraternal peasants continue to maintain a lofty sense of struggle, carrying out their productive labor from the standpoint of self-reliance in order to improve their own living conditions and promote the economic situation of the production solidarity groups as well as that of their own families.

The mass organizations, trade unions, women's associations and youth organizations have become more aware of their duties and work to develop their roles in the common revolutionary cause of the people as a whole.

Regarding the fraternal intellectuals, the Central Committee of the front and front committees at all levels, in cooperation with the Central Propaganda and Education Commission and the authorities, have organized several talks with them, during which they discussed national affairs. With a high political awareness, many of the fraternal intellectuals have joined state institutions in accordance with their capabilities. As for the fraternal ethnic people, they have also received the special attention of the party, front and authorities. Proposals have been submitted to the authorities to help promote the living conditions, food supplies, living quarters, travel facilities, study and cadre training for ethnic people. The front would like to thank the Ministry of Public Health and the cabinet of the Council of Ministers because, after receiving the news that the compatriots in Ratanakiri Province were plagued with epidemics, they immediately assigned groups of health cadres to help the provincial health service care for the affected people. Our fraternal ethnic people are pleased to be able to live happily like the compatriots in the rest of the country and maintain firm and sincere solidarity with them in serving the beloved fatherland.

The front supports all Buddhist monks who have been correctly ordained in accordance with the Lord Buddha's teachings and the law of the People's Revolutionary Council to check persons who use religion as a cover to commit offenses. Many patriotic Buddhist monks have taken part in propaganda work to persuade the masses to oppose the sabotage maneuvers of the enemy. Many Buddhist monks have assisted in teaching the people to read and write and carry out their duties as citizens -- discussing the draft Constitution, running for election and voting -- and helped provide for the orphanages and joined with the people in rebuilding schools and health centers.

KAMPUCHEA Editorial

BK261141 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 24 Dec 81

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "All of Our People Welcome and Pledge To Successfully Implement the Resolutions of the Front's Third Congress"]

[Text] The third congress of the front, which was a large gathering of representatives of the people from all strata and nationalities in all regions throughout the country and a political event of profound historic significance, has just successfully ended its work.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere permeated with a spirit of elation and solidarity, the congress summed up the good experiences, great victories and enormous revolutionary gains scored by our people, and set forth future tasks for the front. Three years are only a short period of time, but our people, united as one around the front, guided by the wise leadership of the KPRP and enjoying wholehearted support and assistance from the fraternal socialist countries -- especially Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union -- and progressive mankind throughout the world, have realized the historic tasks. They have saved the nation from genocide and the danger of extinction, braved all the bad consequences left by the traitorous regime, crushed all perfidious maneuvers by the enemies of all stripes in an attempt to undermine our young PRK regime jointly struggle for national defense and construction and scored brilliant victories in all fields -- political, military, economic, social, cultural and diplomatic.

We have advanced successfully from the first congress to this third congress. Since the time it was called the KNUFNS, our front developed and grew and was later renamed the Kampuchean Front for National Construction. The KNUFNS, based on the active support of our people, successfully fulfilled its noble mission. The 11-point political program set by the first congress on 2 December 1978 and the 5-point program of action set by the second front congress at the end of September 1979 have been basically fulfilled. All of this clearly attests to the uninterrupted development of the front's work, which has reached a new turning point.

In this new situation, our front must have a new meaning and new appearance in order to respond to the new revolutionary tasks. Thus, the third front congress unanimously approved the new declaration, new statutes and new resolutions, and decided to change the front's name to the KUFNCD and broaden the front organizations in order to effectively fulfill the common task in the current revolutionary stage.

The KUFNCD is a broad political organization that regroups the Kampuchean people of all strata, regardless of political tendency, nationality, religion or sex, into the revolutionary movement in order to build a strong force for crushing all perfidious maneuvers and aggressive acts of the enemies of all stripes and for promoting the defense and construction of the fatherland. The lofty aim of our common struggle, like our determination to struggle resolutely, is to broaden the unity block of the entire people and the socialist international solidarity in order to strongly defend national independence and build our fatherland so that it will progress step by step through the period of transition toward socialism. The Kampuchean people of all nationalities, the armed forces, security forces, workers, peasants, youths, women, intellectuals, Buddhist monks and the Kampuchean patriots living abroad must unite as one in the front, jointly strive to defend and build our Kampuchean fatherland and resolutely support and actively defend our good PRK regime.

Based on the factors determining the victories that we scored, we must strengthen the unity block in the ranks of the front and take part in implementing the 10-point program of action set forth by the third front congress by carrying out the following tasks:

Jointly organize and broaden networks of the front throughout the country to the extent that a front unit is built in each village, with the aim of creating lively and permanent relations between the party, state and front, and building a close link between the front and the people.

Strive to encourage the masses to heighten the spirit of patriotism and international solidarity, inculcate the masses with political consciousness and grasp the wishes and aspirations of the masses so as to mobilize the great abilities and immense forces of the masses to join in the construction of the revolutionary army, the movements to increase agricultural and all other types of production and the maintenance of political security and social order, thus accelerating our cause of national defense and construction and enabling it to advance vigorously.

Stimulate among the masses sentiments of love, mutual respect and mutual assistance as a single community, and strive to ensure mutual understanding and internal unity among the masses.

Organize propaganda campaigns to educate and advise the masses about the political line of the revolution in order to build firmer confidence in the revolution and enable the masses to clearly distinguish friend from foe and raise their determination to firmly defend our good regime.

Constantly educate the masses in the international solidarity with progressive people throughout the world and the people of the socialist countries, especially in the bonds of friendship and cooperation and the militant solidarity of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, which are the factors determining the victory of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

All our people, who have united firmly around the front and under the glorious banner of the KPRP and are actively moving forward, pledge to successfully implement the appeals of the First Session of the First National assembly, the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the resolutions of the third front congress in order to seize greater victories and fulfill the historic mission for our beloved nation and fatherland, as well as for peace in the world and the happiness of all mankind.

VIENTIANE CONFERENCE OF VICE MINISTERS HAILED

BK240608 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Station editorial: "The Voice of Justice in Search of Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The conference of the socialist countries' deputy foreign ministers held in Vientiane from 18 to 19 December scored a brilliant success. This is the voice of justice that has firmly supported the correct and just cause of the struggle of our people and the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people, who have made significant contributions to the search for peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

This Vientiane conference was attended by delegates from various socialist countries -- namely, the PRK, SRV, LPDR, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Hungary, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the GDR and Poland. The conference adopted a sacred statement vigorously supporting the correct and just struggle of the three Indochinese peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The statement reaffirms the support of the conference for the peaceful and cooperative proposal of the three Indochinese countries in the search for peace and cooperation among the countries in this region. The statement vehemently condemns the hegemonist-expansionist policy of the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces against the three Indochinese countries, and their interference in the internal affairs of the PRK, which have threatened peace and caused tension in the Southeast Asian region. In order to ensure peace and stability, the statement demands that the forces of hegemony, imperialism and expansionism put an immediate end to all acts of interference in this region.

Moreover, the statement expresses satisfaction with and admiration for the great revolutionary achievements scored by our people after toppling the genocidal Pol Pot-Teng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- the cheap lackey of the Beijing expansionists. In particular, the statement voices strong opposition to any interference in the internal affairs of the PRK, and clearly stresses that matters related to Kampuchea can only be solved by the PRK Government, the only authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. The statement clearly stipulates that the UN decisions on the so-called Kampuchean problem, passed without the consent of the legal representative of the Kampuchean people, are at variance with the Kampuchean people's will, and are illegal, immoral and, therefore, invalid. The statement also stipulates the correct stance of the socialist countries that is aimed at increasing cooperation and mutual assistance, and their readiness to strengthen and expand good relations with countries in Asia and, together, search for a peaceful settlement of all issues in order to turn this region into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

Therefore, the fruitful and brilliant outcome of this Vientiane conference of deputy foreign ministers is a bell ringing for peace and the resounding voice of immortal justice for peace in the Southeast Asian region and elsewhere in the world. At the same time, the outcome of this conference has become a strong blow that smashed all the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists, who have attempted to cause tension in the world and threatened peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, particularly in the three Indochinese countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. The only path to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is through negotiations on regional problems between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries based on the principles of equality, nonuse of force against each other and freedom from outside intervention.

Our people express a warm welcome to the brilliant success of the foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane, and our salutations and sincere gratitude for the warm support and assistance given us by various fraternal socialist countries. The outcome of this conference is a source of effective encouragement to the correct and just struggle of the peoples of the three countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos in the defense and construction of a socialist society in each country, aiming at actively contributing to the revolutionary current in the world and the common struggle for peace, stability, democracy and social progress.

SPK Comment on Meeting

BK250816 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1533 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Dec (SPK) -- The conference of vice ministers of foreign affairs of the socialist countries held in Vientiane on 18 and 19 December marked a new stage in the consolidation of the three Indochinese countries' revolutionary struggle. The conference highly appraised the Marxist-Leninist policy of peace adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress early this year. It unanimously set forth a common objective on the general issues and the issues of the Southeast Asian region. This is vigorous proof of the militant solidarity and the relations of all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and the socialist countries in the world.

The Kampuchean people express their profound gratitude to the peoples of the Soviet Union, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, the GDR and Hungary for their constant support to the three Indochinese peoples, especially the new People's Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people have clearly asserted their position in thier choice of a Marxist-Leninist socialist line, and the PRK's policy was heartily applauded at the Vientiane conference, which praised its successes in rebuilding the country in a short period of time following its liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The representatives of the peoples of the socialist countires declared thier opposition to all interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs by the reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemonism. The conference demanded that the United Nations restore Kampuchea's seat to the PRK, the only authentic representative of the Kampuchean people. This support is a precious and effective assistance and also noble proof of socialist internationalism. This great solidarity is not only an encouragement for the three Indochinese peoples, but also a solid bulwark to defend their socialist faterlands.

The fraternal socialist countires unanimously supported the constructive good will proposals made by the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese ministers of foreign affairs with a view to achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia through regional negotiations between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries. The Soviet vice minister of foreign affairs, Mr Nikolay Firybin, stated on behalf of the socialist countires that they have given, are giving and will continue to give support and aid to the three Indochinese countries.

The success of the Vientiane conference is a blow to the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy, who is bent on thwarting the struggle of the three revolutionary currents and breaking the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and the solidarity between the Soviet and Japanese peoples. [as received] U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism are seeking ways to resume the positions they have lost in Southeast Asia in the wake of the Indochinese peoples' victory. They are concocting all kinds of plans to harm the Indochinese revolutionary cause. They have exerted political, economic and military pressures, spread slanders and encouraged the ASEAN states to oppose Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

Closely united and enjoying the support of the socialist countires, the Indochinese peoples will persevere in their policy of good will, and its is certain that their efforts will be crowned with success. The proposals our three countires have offered to the ASEAN states constitute a path guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

PRK-SRV FORCES REPORTEDLY MOVED CLOSER TO BORDER

BK261100 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces have brought reinforcements as well as large amounts of heavy weapons -- including 150-mm and 130-mm howitzers, tanks and APC's -- closer to the Thai border. According to the director of information of the Supreme Command, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces were on maneuvers involving air support. The offensive planned by the Vietnamese would definitely have repercussions on Thailand. However, the Thai authorities were well prepared for any eventuality.

Remnants of the Vietnamese 75th Division on 1 December had penetrated 2 km into Thai territory in the region of Ban Sanlocha-ngan in Ta Phraya District. They had been driven out by Thai troops.

As for the situation along the eastern border in general, there had not been any major incident except for political changes in Kampuchea. This included the change of name by the Thieu Samphan faction from the Communist Party of Kampuchea to the Nationalist Party. At the same time, the Heng Samrin faction had changed their prime minister and secretary general of the party, which were only political moves.

SUPREME COMMAND ON BORDER CLASHES, REFUGEES

BK261056 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] During the past week ending 19 December, a number of Kampuchean armed forces had intruded the Thai territory three times at separate places in Praching Buri Province. The forces also fought with the Thai Government authorities. The Supreme Command has said that during the same week about 140 Vietnamese boat people had landed on the southern coast of Thailand. In November alone, a total of 763 Vietnamese boat people had landed in Thailand, a number triple that coming in October this year. The Supreme Command has remarked that while the numbers of the Vietnamese boat refugees coming to Thailand are increasing, the number of those landing in other Asian countries have decreased.

22 DEC CLASH WITH KAMPUCHEAN GROUP REPORTED

BK261249 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Excerpt] According to a report from the Supreme Command Information Office, at 2100 on 22 December the 2d Rifle Guard Team clashed for about 15 minutes with a band of four or five armed Kampucheans about 1 km south of Nong Mek village in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. One government soldier was wounded; casualties of the other side are not known.

Since the middle of September, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side has stepped up restrictions to prevent the Kampuchean people from coming to receive food aid along the Thai border and, at the same time, have sent small teams to infiltrate the border areas to gather information concerning the Khmer resistance groups and movements of Thai soldiers in the border areas.

'FOREIGN FORCES' WARNED ABOUT ENCROACHMENT

BK250917 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "No Foreign Troops Allowed on Thai Soil"]

[Text] On Friday, 18 December, Thai troops conducted a military operation along the Thai-Kampuchean border near Phu Nam Kiang village and in the process drove from Thai soil a number of foreign troops who had taken positions inside Thailand. The makeshift huts and shelters they had built were burned down.

The military operation was carried out after Thai troops on regular patrol discovered the camps and told the foreign forces that they were on Thai soil and ordered them to leave. They would not obey. Thai authorities therefore began preparations to drive the intruders out, but before the operation was launched, a light plane was sent over the camp and appealed over loudspeakers for the foreign forces to leave Thai soil by a certain deadline. When the time deadline expired, warning flares were fired into the camp before the attack was launched. A large number of Thai troops, about 1,600 men, were used, supported by tanks, APC's and a helicopter gunship to ensure that the foreign forces left Thai soil. The shelters and makeshift huts built by them were destroyed to prevent the guerrillas from coming back and using them again.

The military operation conducted on 18 December, and just described, clearly indicates Thailand's firm policy of noninvolvement in the fighting going on in Kampuchea. Although Thailand supports the right of Kampuchean people to fight and liberate their country from the occupation of foreign troops, Thailand does not have and will not have any involvement in the armed struggle.

At the moment, many Kampuchean guerrilla groups resisting Vietnamese occupation of their country have their bases along the western areas of Kampuchea. A large number of Vietnamese troops are also stationed in these areas. The Thai-Kampuchean border is over 600 km long and consists of mountains, jungles and flatlands, and since Thailand, being intent on devoting its limited resources to developing its economy and society, does not have a large standing army, the border cannot be continuously patrolled. But when foreign troops are discovered in Thai territory, they will be asked to leave, and if they resist they will be forced to leave. Let, therefore, all foreign forces on the other side of the Thai-Kampuchean border be warned: Thailand will not allow any foreign troops to encroach on its soil, and Thai authorities will take the sternest measures if Thai sovereignty is encroached.

NATION: REFUGEES FLEE FIGHTING IN BURMA

BK280204 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Many hilltribesmen fled Burma into Thailand's northern province of Chiang Rai early last week following fierce fighting between Burmese Government forces and communist insurgents there, provincial officials reported yesterday. They quoted those who sought refuge in Thailand as saying that Burmese Government troops and communist insurgents had engaged in heavy fighting along the border. The hilltribesmen said their villages were surrounded by insurgents who killed their animals, thus forcing them to flee into Thailand. Some of them lived with their relatives on Thai soil, while some others stayed temporarily at a school in Chiang Rai, officials said.

POST REPORTS DK OPPOSITION TO KHMER COALITION

BK230200 Bangkok POST in English 23 Dec 81 p 4

[From the "Eye on Indochina" column by Jim Gerrand]

[Text] During the past week signals have been loud and clear from the Khmer Rouge strongholds, Democratic Kampuchea now seems all but certain to reject current proposals for a coalition between the three resistance forces which oppose the Vietnamese in Kampuchea. Two foreign journalists were invited to witness proceedings last Friday in the tiny new village of Chamcar Trap near Kampuchea's southwestern border with Thailand. There a rally of Khmer Rouge followers voiced objections to the coalition proposals. Radio Democratic Kampuchea reports a series of similar meetings in the liberated zones.

While Prince Sihanouk's Moulinaka and Son Sann's KPNLF accepted the "Singapore proposals" after negotiations ending on November 23, a formal decision from the Khmer Rouge has been postponed until late January at the request of Democratic Kampuchea's prime minister, Khieu Samphan. "A loose coalition cannot lead the fight against the Vietnamese," said one of four speakers who were called up from the audience to address the rally at Chamcar Trap. "Only our Government of Democratic Kampuchea can lead the struggle against the enemy aggressors." About 700 men, women and children sat patiently on the open ground throughout nearly three hours of speechmaking. The tone was set by Ny Kon, political commissar commanding the Khmer Rouge 32d Division. "Prince Sihanouk stays in Paris and Pyongyang," Ny Kon accused, and added that Son Sann, too, spent most of his time abroad. He criticised the "free Khmers" for running blackmarkets instead of engaging the Vietnamese in combat. "In the past, Son Sann has said his first enemy is the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese are second," said Ny Kon. "Now he just changes to say that the Vietnamese are the number one enemy."

"Where are their troops? Where are their battlefronts? Where do they fight the Vietnamese?" Another speaker asked of the "free Khmers." "So what do they want?" he asked, querying Son Sann's demands for joining the coalition. Speakers argued that the legal status of Democratic Kampuchea must be preserved, that a coalition should not be formed within the existing structure and Khieu Samphan should not be blocked from power in heading the government.

With cries of "chey yo" ("long live"), the meeting then approved five resolutions pledging support for their government, determination to annihilate the Vietnamese invaders and rejecting the Singapore proposals for a loose coalition. Announcements that the Communist Party had been dissolved were also endorsed. Nevertheless, a Leninist style of public consensus pervaded the rally. Under the circumstances, it was taken for granted that there were no dissenting voices in Chamcar Trap.

Speaking at a press conference at a base village in the Phnom Malai region two days earlier, the Khmer Rouge deputy prime minister, Ieng Sary, said that he "questioned the sincerity" of both Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk. "The problem is that the other two sides do not accept the legal status of Democratic Kampuchea (as a structure for the coalition)" said Ieng Sary. "This has been stated very clearly by Son Sann." He cast doubts on the legal force of a loose coalition and the sincerity of the two smaller factions to unite and share the burden of fighting the Vietnamese. "Prince Sihanouk has stated that he will only accept a personal role as head of state," said Ieng Sary. "But he rejects the principle of the three parties sharing equal power."

The 3 1/2 hour press conference was also attended by five of Democratic Kampuchea's ambassadors who had been recalled to the jungle for a week of consultations on the "Singapore proposals" and plans for diplomatic moves in 1982.

These ominous rumblings from Democratic Kampuchea pose new headaches for Thailand, Singapore and their ASEAN partners in their efforts to win a more presentable front for the anti-Vietnamese resistance in Kampuchea. So what are the risks and gains at stake for the factions, and can a workable coalition still be negotiated? Each side is trading military clout against political credibility. Both in the United Nations and among Kampucheans inside the country, the Khmer Rouge can hope to gain some measure of improved respectability if the noncommunist "free Khmers" are seen to enter a coalition with their former persecutors. Conversely, Son Sann risks loss of support and is bound to stir up fears and bitter memories among his sympathizers unless his Khmer Sereika can hold the whip hand in any form of union with Pol Pot's guerrilla forces. So in the trade-off for a coalition, the "free Khmers" want assurances of arms and foreign aid to build up their own combat forces.

To his eternal regret, Prince Norodom Sihanouk lent his name to a union with the Khmer Rouge after he was ousted from power in Phnom Penh by Lon Nol in 1970. Sihanouk is surely now aware of pitfalls in providing a political figurehead for a regime where "political power grows from the barrel of a gun" in the tradition of Maoist doctrine.

Democratic Kampuchea's negotiating stance has been tougher since they retained their UN seat for another year after last September's General Assembly voting. Conceivably the Khmer Rouge side now figures that it has up to nine more months to press its terms for a coalition more to its liking. Meanwhile, though, the Khmer Rouge are at pains to avoid exhausting ASEAN patience and especially to avoid any interruption to supplies of international aid and materials.

Unless ASEAN diplomats can wring some New Year resolutions for the three factions and find a basis for trust among them, hopes for a united front will be postponed yet again. Only Hanoi and the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh would gain, taking heart from another Maoist adage -- "all is disorder under the heavens; the situation is excellent."

25-26 DEC ATTACKS BY INSURGENTS REPORTED

BK270606 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Eight government officials, including three Rangers, were killed in separate communist attacks in Sakhon Nakhon and Chumphon respectively on Friday and yesterday.

Chumphon's police chief, Pol Col Chayan Chumwisut, said that four forestry officials were killed when about 20 communist insurgents attacked a forestry community in Lamee District yesterday morning. The communist insurgents also briefed [as published] other government officials for half an hour after they seized the community, he said.

Meanwhile, in Sakhon Nakhon three Rangers and a defence volunteer were killed and nine others wounded during a communist ambush on a truckload of Rangers.

Sakhon Nakhon's police chief, Pol Col Udom An-atngam, said yesterday that the Rangers were ambushed by about 12 communist guerrillas while they were on their way back from a mission in Phusaklak areas. The fighting occurred near Bo Khae Yai village of Tambon Kumphawapi in Songda District, Pol Col Udom said.

The communist guerrillas, armed with AK and other high-powered rifles, retreated after the Rangers were reinforced by helicopters.

GOVERNMENT FORCES SEIZE THREE COMMUNIST VILLAGES

BK200936 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Third Army Region forces have seized three communist villages in the dense jungle on Khao Phlu Hill at Lom Sak District in the northern province of Phetchabun. The troops have captured six rice barns, some weapons and several farm instruments. The spokesman of the 3d Army Region said that the capture followed a fierce weeklong suppression campaign against insurgents earlier this month. He said that the fierce clash resulted in one soldier being killed and three others wounded. Two insurgents were arrested in the clash.

NOTE TO PRC PROPOSES HALT OF ARMED ACTION

OW281213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1112 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Today, 28 December 1981, a representative of our Foreign Ministry's China Department handed the following note to the Chinese Embassy's representative in Hanoi:

Respectfully to the PRC Foreign Ministry, Beijing:

On the occasion of the Nham Tuat spring festival, 1982, the traditional Tet festival of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, the SRV Foreign Ministry conveys to the PRC Foreign Ministry the following proposal:

In order for the peoples in the border areas of both countries to peacefully celebrate the Tet festival and enjoy the springtime, both sides will agree to refrain from all hostile armed actions and from firing weapons in the border areas of both countries during 10 days, from 0600 Hanoi time, or 0700 Beijing time, [2300 GMT] on 20 January 1982 through 1800 Hanoi time, or 1900 Beijing time, [1100 GMT] on 29 January 1982.

This agreement will be made public over the radio stations of both countries simultaneously as of 0600 Hanoi time, or 0700 Beijing time, on 15 January 1982 and by the news agencies and press of both countries.

On this occasion, the Vietnamese side has decided to release 11 Chinese who have illegally infiltrated Vietnamese territory so that they can return to their native country for the Tet celebration and family reunion. The release will be held at the friendship gate at 1000 Hanoi time, or 1100 Beijing time, on 15 January 1982. The Friendship Border Outpost of Vietnam will be entrusted with the release of the captives.

This information is for the Chinese side so that it can send its representatives to receive these persons at the prescribed time and place. So that the release is properly carried out, the Chinese side is requested to ensure the safety of the activities concerned during the period of 1 day before and 1 day after the release.

We expect an early response from the Chinese side.

PRC HOSTILITY TOWARD INDOCHINA STATES CHARGED

BK251309 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary: "China's Hostile Attitude Toward the Three Indochinese Countries in 1981"]

[Text] People of conscience throughout the world cannot help but being indignant at Beijing's bellicose and brazen acts against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The more they realize Beijing's sinister designs, the stronger their support for the correct and good-will proposal of the three Indochinese peoples. With a desire to live in peace and friendship, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have put forth many peace initiatives, including the signing with China of a bilateral treaty on peaceful coexistence and nonaggression. They have created favorable conditions and twice proposed that the two sides would resume the third round of negotiations to settle all outstanding problems concerning the relations between the two countries.

The Vietnamese people have always restrained themselves and their armed forces to the northern border region, have done their utmost to overcome the consequences left by China's war of aggression in February 1979 and to stabilize their people's lives.

The Vietnamese people have also tried their best to restore the traditional friendship between Vietnam and China and to contribute to the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The just stand and good will of the Vietnamese people have won great sympathy and support all over the world. However, their proposals were flatly rejected by the Beijing leadership. While refusing to resume the third round of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the Chinese side has stepped up their collusion with Washington and carried out an all-round war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It has increased armed provocations and encroachments on the Vietnamese border areas and kept instigating the people of ethnic minority to cause riots.

Beijing and Washington have also cooperated with their reactionary authorities in some ASEAN countries to foster the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and other Khmer reactionary forces to oppose Kampuchea's revival. They have urged their henchmen to set up a so-called Kampuchean coalition government and convene an international conference on Kampuchea.

Together with the United States, China has made use of the United Nations forum to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The aim is to dictate a political solution for the nonexistent Kampuchean problem. Moreover, Beijing and Washington have resorted to all means to sabotage the trend of dialogue and cause a confrontation between the ASIAN and Indochinese blocs. All these actions are aimed at weakening the three Indochinese countries and preparing conditions for large-scale aggression against these countries and (?serving) Beijing's expansion in Southeast Asia.

However, Beijing and Washington have failed to achieve their sinister designs. The Kampuchean people, coming to life from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary well on earth, are still advancing forward, and the solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples is more solid than ever.

The all-round assistance and cooperation given by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, coupled with the sympathy and support from progressive and peace forces in the world, have created an invincible strength for the three Indochinese peoples.

Deliberately clinging to their plan to oppose Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and to reverse the positive developments in Indochina, Beijing, Washington and their followers are doomed to bitter failure.

U.S., PRC ACTIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA CONDEMNED

BK251253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 24 Dec 81

[From the review of Hanoi press for 24 December]

[Text] Under the headline "Southeast Asia, a Cauldron in the World," a commentary in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says:

What is urgent and decisive at present in maintaining and safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia is that we must quickly eliminate the root cause of tension in the region, that is to say, the interfering hands of the U.S. imperialists, and to frustrate the ambitions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately end their efforts to bolster their military strategy against the region. The Beijing ruling circles must immediately give up their hostile actions against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and must immediately stop interfering in, pressuring and pitting the ASEAN states against the Indochinese countries. The countries in the ASEAN bloc must adopt a constructive and cooperative attitude toward the countries in the Indochinese bloc in order to seek a correct solution to all differences left by history.

The correct way to eliminate the root cause of the current tension in Southeast Asia is to struggle against the aggressive and interfering policies of the U.S. imperialist-led Western imperialists and of China's big-nation expansionists and hegemonists.

All problems concerning this region must be discussed and settled by the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries themselves. Southeast Asia is neither the backyard nor the domestic pond of the Western imperialists or the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. Southeast Asian issues must be discussed and settled by the Southeast Asian countries themselves. This is an approach that the Western, Arab, African and Latin American countries as well as other countries in the world are taking to solve various problems within the regions. This approach is also quite compatible with the aspiration of the peoples in the Southeast Asian region, with the objective demands of the Southeast Asian situation and with the common desire and the general trend of the world's people to oppose war and preserve peace, detente, national independence, democracy and social progress.

VNA DENIES SRV PLANES BOMBED THAI TERRITORY

OW261638 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 26 -- According to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation a spokesman for the Thai Supreme Military Command in Bangkok on December 25 said that Vietnamese aircraft had bombed Thai territory. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to fully reject this fabrication. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has never changed from its consistent policy to maintain relations of friendship and good neighbourhood with Thailand and to respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SESSION CONTINUES

Communiqué No 3

BK241514 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] The following is Communiqué No 3 of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly.

On the morning of 24 December 1981 the National Assembly held a plenum at Ba Dinh Conference Hall under the chairmanship of Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly. Dao Van Tap, head of the National Assembly Economic Planning and Budget Committee, briefed the National Assembly on the committee's view concerning the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and Budget and the tasks for the 1982 State Plan and Budget.

Afterward Hoang Truong Minh, chairman of the Nationalities Council, briefed the National Assembly on the settled farming and settled life of the compatriots of various nationalities in the mountains.

Tran Do, chairman of the Cultural and Educational Committee, Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairman of the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee, and Bui Thanh Khiem, chairman of the Scientific and Technical Committee, also briefed the National Assembly on a number of subjects mentioned in the Council of Ministers report, which these committees have studied.

Also during this morning session, the National Assembly was briefed by Tran Quang Huy, chairman of the National Assembly Judicial Committee, on the committee's view concerning a draft law on military obligation and a draft law on People's Army officers.

In the afternoon, the National Assembly worked in groups.

Communiqué No 4

OW271421 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] In its Communiqué No 4, the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly announces:

After group work by National Assembly deputies, the National Assembly reconvened in plenary meeting on 27 December 1981 at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. The plenum was under the chairmanship of National Assembly Vice-Chairman Phan Anh.

The National Assembly heard one by one the following comrades who, on behalf of the Council of Ministers and various ministries, replied to questions by the deputies. Comrade Nguyen Lam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Comrade Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Pham Hung, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; Comrade Hoang Anh, minister of finances; Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Truu, minister of agriculture; Comrade Dao Thien Thi, minister of labor; and Comrade Le Khac, minister of foreign trade.

Nguyen Lam Report

OW260401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Lam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presented a report at the opening meeting of the Second Session of the Seventh National Assembly on the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and the tasks of the 1982 State Plan. The report comprises three parts: Part 1 -- implementation of the 1981 State Plan; Part 2 -- orientation, tasks and objectives of the 1982 State Plan; Part 3 -- organization, guidance and implementation.

In Part 1 Comrade Nguyen Lam pointed to notable achievements and progress in certain respects in 1981. These achievements and progress were the results of the self-reliant spirit and revolutionary heroism of compatriots and combatants throughout the country who have developed their right of collective mastery, correctly implemented the new Constitution and are imbued with the motto of action set forth by the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee, namely, with the means and material supplies given in equal or less quantities than before by the state, to produce better and create more material wealth.

In assessing the achievements and progress on the agricultural production front, Comrade Nguyen Lam's report affirms:

In agriculture, we have obtained important successes in many fields -- food production, industrial crops and stock breeding. Agricultural output value increased by 4 percent over 1980. In spite of still greater shortages of fertilizer, insecticide, fuel and so forth than in previous years, we have obtained good crops, thanks to the positive impact of new policies and relatively favorable weather. A fervent emulation movement has been whipped up among the peasants, who have made full use of potential in manpower, land, intensive cultivation and multicropping, expanded the cultivated area and applied scientific and technological progress in winter-spring crop cultivation.

Total food production reached the target of 15 million tons -- over 600,000 tons more than in 1980 -- and constitutes the highest so far in terms of food output. If southern Vietnam had not reduced its crop area by 230,000 ha compared with the previous year, our success would have been greater. Food requirements in the rural areas were better ensured than during previous years, including the areas usually experiencing the most difficulties such as Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Binh Tri Thien. Peasants everywhere, especially in the north, were very enthusiastic and confident.

The area of short-term industrial crops expanded by 1.8 percent over 1980. The production of a number of plants increased notably. Soybean output, in particular, doubled that in 1980. The number of both domestic animals and fowl increased. In particular, the number of pigs was up by 4.5 percent, buffaloes by 2.7 percent and cows and oxen by 6.3 percent.

The state purchased 2.5 million tons of food, the biggest quantity so far. The requisition purchases of agricultural and food products, such as soybean, pork and riverine fish, increased greatly compared with previous years. Compared with 1980, procurement of peanuts increased by 14 percent, sugarcane by 74 percent, tobacco by 15 percent, jute by 2 percent, rush by 4 percent, pork by 19 percent and freshwater fish by 26 percent.

In industrial production and other fields, the report points out:

Industrial production was up to the target and a little higher than 1980. Output of local as well as of artisan industries and handicrafts increased by 7 percent. The output of a number of important products increased appreciably: electricity by 4.4 percent, coal by 11.7 percent, tin by 2.7 percent, transport barges by 18.2 percent, launches and tugboats by 31.5 percent, sugar by 33 percent, canned food by 23 percent and cigarettes by 41.8 percent. The output of seafish was over the target and increased by 4,000 tons compared with 1980. In particular, many industrial enterprises obtained raw materials from agricultural, forestry and sea products, while making full use of waste materials to manufacture consumer goods and export commodities. Local industries made steady progress, particularly in Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Dong Nai, Hau Giang, Tien Giang and Quang Nam-Danang.

In capital construction the building tempo was pushed ahead at some of the key projects such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the Bim Son and Haong Thanh cement plants, the Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer plant, the Vinh Phu paper mill, the Hanoi and Nha Trang spinning plants and the Vung Tau oil and gas enterprise.

Education, culture, health work, mother and child care and physical culture and sports continued to develop. War invalids and families of fallen combatants received more attention. The educational reform is being widened. The scientific and technical service has also made commendable efforts to meet the needs of the economy and national defense.

Comrade Nguyen Lam's report also points to the shortcomings experienced during 1981. For instance, plan norms relating to many fields were inadequately fulfilled and the economic situation of our country and the life of our people continued to face many difficulties. Noteworthy was the fact that 230,000 ha of land in the south was not cultivated and the output of subsidiary crops decreased by 220,000 tons. The output of many essential consumer goods, such as cloth, fabric, paper, rush mats, bicycle accessories and medicine, decreased. The output of state-owned industry, particularly central state-owned industry, decreased compared with 1980.

Exports reached only 88 percent of the plan and made no appreciable progress compared with previous years. There was still a great imbalance between exports and imports. Although some 90 percent of the investment plan in capital construction was reached, our investments were still scattered, our construction time was too long and the effectiveness of our investments was low. The volume of goods transported in the country reached only 83 percent of the planned tonnage and 78 percent of the planned ton kilometers. Such main tasks as receiving and transporting import goods and transporting coal, food and wood were not satisfactorily carried out. The transportation sector's weakness affected production and construction sectors and the people's livelihood.

The aforementioned weaknesses were due to the shortcomings committed by various echelons and sectors in economic management and guidance and in the organization of plan execution. If guidance and organizational work had been focused on the main points of plans, if production had been promptly reorganized in some aspects, if there had been harmonious coordination between power supply on the one hand and production and construction on the other, if communications and transportation, material supply consumption and so forth had been insured, a number of important objectives and essential commodities would not have been far below plan norms.

Complex developments took place on the distribution and circulation front. There was definite progress in the concentration of food, foodstuffs and agricultural products in the state's hands. However, when the production of many types of important consumer goods did not reach the target, the accumulation of industrial goods and a number of agricultural products and raw materials was low. A number of enterprises did not correctly meet requirements in delivering products to the state. The management of material supplies and goods was still lax. Many loopholes resulted in a considerable loss. The management of the market was not satisfactory. This situation led to shortages in the goods fund, thus resulting in a more serious imbalance between supply and demand and in further complication of distribution and circulation, which were already irregular, and adversely affecting the balance of goods and money, prices and the livelihood of the people, particularly workers and government employees.

While workers and government employees were experiencing difficulties in their livelihood, conversely the illegal traders, hoarders and those engaged in illegal activities netted large profits, due to our failure to satisfactorily perform the task of reforming market management. The adjustment of the state's price system, including requisition purchase, wholesale and retail prices, is necessary. However, the fact that we did not do well in organization and implementation, did not make adequate preparations, did not make accurate forecasts in economic, political and social developments, did not adequately resolve the unexpected changes that took place and did not attain uniform and coordinated guidance in implementation adversely affected production and livelihood. There were signs of laxity in observing price regulations. The management of the market was carried out in earnest for only a few months and then relaxed. There was not firm control of money and goods. All this forced us to passively react to the changes in prices and the market.

In a word, in 1981, the first year of the 5-year plan, the economic situation showed some initial but very significant progress. Economic management began to gradually eliminate the system of subsidized administrative management and embark on new and business management. Although a number of newly adopted management policies and procedures still contain aspects that need further study and improvement, they succeeded in shaking the stagnation that had existed for a long time, created new stimulus for developing production and encouraged the masses in working enthusiastically -- the new contract system in agriculture being an outstanding example.

An understanding of the realities of the country -- difficulties as well as favorable conditions; a deeper and more unanimous awareness of the party's and state's lines and policies; and the experiences in success and failure over the past years will certainly help us find a more correct path to follow and carry out our work more efficiently in the time to come.

Our agriculture is fully capable of developing. This year food production in northern Vietnam alone increased by more than 900,000 tons, while many other crops throughout the country attained a considerable increase, showing promising signs for our agricultural development. If we carry out organization and guidance more correctly and accurately, and if we solve, in good time, the urgent requirements in fertilizers, insecticides, (?exchange goods) and price policy, we will certainly be able to fulfill the planned objectives.

However, we did not reach many plan targets, including those for many important industrial products, export goods, transportation and capital construction. The distribution and circulation work is developing in a complex manner. For this reason, the present economic situation is still experiencing a great imbalance; the livelihood of the people, particularly workers and government employees, is encountering many difficulties; energy, raw materials and spare parts are seriously lacking; our transportation capacity is too weak; our exports are increasing too slowly, while our imports have to be restricted, thus failing to ensure normal economic activity. Our capital construction is still very scattered and our finance, monetary system, market and prices are not yet stable.

As pointed out in Comrade Nguyen Lam's report:

This situation arises from many objective and subjective causes. Objectively, our economy develops from a small, backward production that sustained the heavy consequences of 30 years of war and colonialism and neocolonialism, and, therefore, its tempo of development is slow and enormously dependent on outside influences. Then many big disturbances took place, resulting from sabotage activities and the war of aggression by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Then followed natural successive calamities in 1977, 1979 and 1980 and the soaring import prices on the international market.

Subjectively, however, our awareness as well as our deeds in many respects have not yet met the requirements of the situation and our tasks. In the 1981 plan, although we had boldly made arrangements more in line with our actual capabilities, we did not correctly assess the situation. A number of aspects called for by the plan were beyond our economic capability. Yet, on the other hand, we had no measures to satisfactorily exploit our economy's potential.

Although we had called for the readjustment of production, capital construction, distribution and consumption, in practice we did not satisfactorily perform our task from plan formulation to guidance in implementation. The task of management and guidance of various echelons and sectors still experienced many shortcomings. In particular, it did not firmly concentrate on the most important objects of the economy. The tendency of reliance on others has not been overcome among the various echelons and sectors. The lack of a clear-out delineation of the relations between the sectors and the echelons and between the central government and the regions is an obstacle in management and causes many difficulties in the performance of our tasks. Discipline in various aspects has not been upheld, the socialist legal system is still weak, working methods have not improved and concrete problems have not been resolved.

The present economic situation requires that we promptly adopt realistic and resolute measures to gradually stabilize production and livelihood and, step by step, advance the economy. The new experiences and factors in production, business and economic management in 1981 affirm that we have great capabilities to overcome difficulties and achieve victories.

Firmly grasping and realizing the party's economic development policy, concentrating our efforts on the most important front, namely, agriculture, while stepping up production of consumer and export goods, developing the spirit of self-reliance, raising the working people's notion of collective mastery, resolutely eliminating the system of subsidized administrative management and changing to that of business management with economic auditing, and whipping up an enthusiastic revolutionary mass movement in all sectors, regions and grassroots areas, we will certainly create new developments in the national economy in 1982 and in subsequent years.

EARLY DECEMBER CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

BK281456 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1434 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The VCP Central Committee held its 11th plenum in early December to discuss and decide on the main tasks and targets of the 1982 State Plan, to continue the work of the 10th plenum and to adopt the various documents to be presented to the Fifth VCP Congress.

The 11th plenum concentrated on discussing various tasks and measures aimed at stepping up agricultural and industrial production, redeploying various production and construction installations, strengthening circulation and distribution work and market management and ensuring the livelihood of the people, especially workers, civil servants and soldiers.

The plenum affirmed the achievements in agricultural, small industrial and handicraft production and the achievements of a number of central industrial sectors. At the same time, it pointed out the shortcomings and difficulties that must be continuously reduced so as to exploit the multifaceted potentials of the economy optimally and to achieve, at all costs, the objectives set by the plenum.

The Central Committee plenum called on the entire party and people to further enhance their revolutionary zeal and their spirit of industrious and creative labor, step up the production of grain and food and consumer and export goods so as to resolve the problem of food and clothing as well as other pressing problems of the economy and the people's life and to achieve a change for the better in the national economy.

KAMPUCHEAN FINANCE MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

OW241622 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 24 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today received the visiting delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Finance led by Chan Phin, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and minister of finance. Present on the occasion were Hoang Anh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of finance, and Kong Korm, Kampuchean ambassador to Vietnam.

Chairman Pham Van Dong reiterated Vietnam's unbreakable friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation with Kampuchea and Laos. For his part, Chan Phin sincerely thanked the Vietnamese party, government and people for their valuable assistance to the Kampuchean people. The reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Financial Assistance Agreement

OW251703 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 25 -- An agreement on the Vietnamese financial service's assistance to its Kampuchean counterpart in the coming years was signed here today by Vietnamese Minister of Finance Hoang Anh and Kampuchean Minister of Finance Chan Phin. During its stay in Vietnam, the Kampuchean Finance Ministry delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It discussed a plan for financial cooperation between the two countries with Minister Hoang anh and other financial officials and visited Hanoi and Ha Nam Ninh and Quang Ninh Provinces.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

Meeting With Phm Van Dong

OW241614 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 24 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong yesterday received the delegation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry led by Vice-Foreign Minister N.P. Firyubin now on a friendship visit to Vietnam. Present at the reception were Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the guests and expressed his wish for constant consolidation and development of the relations between the two foreign ministries. The reception took place in a very cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

Delegation Leaves Hanoi

OW250733 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 25 -- The delegation of the Soviet Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Minister N.P. Firyubin concluded its friendship visit here yesterday. It was farewelled by Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin. While here the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and called on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. It exchanged views with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Deputy Foreign Ministers Vo Dong Giang and Hoang Bich Son on the relations between the two countries and on international issues of common concern.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITSArrival in Hanoi

OW241639 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 24 -- A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba led by Vice-Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras de la Luz arrived here today for an official friendship visit to Vietnam. The delegation was met by Vice-Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and other officials of the ministry. Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla was also among the welcome party.

To Huu Meets Delegation

OW262103 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 26 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received the Cuban Foreign Ministry delegation led by Deputy Minister Pelegrin Torras de la Luz. Present on this occasion were Vietnamese Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son and Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla.

Earlier in their visit, which ended today, the Cuban guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's house. They were received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and by Hoang Tung, head of the C.P.V. Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Commission. Hoang Bich Son and Pelegrin Torras de la Luz had working sessions.

SRV, FRANCE SIGN CONSULAR AGREEMENT IN PARIS

OW230747 Hanoi VNA in English 0421 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 22 -- A consular agreement between Vietnam and France was signed in Paris yesterday. Ambassador Mai Van Bo, empowered by the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Jean Meadmore, minister plenipotentiary, head of the department for overseas France [as received] and foreign residents in France, accredited by the president of the Republic of France, signed the agreement. The signing ceremony was attended by Claude Cheysson, French minister for foreign affairs.

This consular agreement lays the foundation for the settlement of issues concerning consular relations between the two countries, the defence of the interests of the state and residents of each side, and the establishment of consular offices of the two countries.

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